

# THE GLEICHEN CALL

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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY

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## MANY PEOPLE ATTEND BLACKFOOT TREATY CELEBRATION

The Blackfoot Indian celebration of the 60th anniversary of the signing of Treaty No. 7, last Wednesday was a great success in every particular. The afternoon was marred by a cold raw wind blowing from the west. This wind was so cold that within a short time it drove many people to seek the shelter of their cars. Despite the weather all the ceremonies were carried out as programmed with one or two exceptions before a crowd of whites and Indians estimated to be about a thousand.

The scene was directly below this memorial erected in 1927 commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Treaty. An encampment had been set up in a semi-circle and in the centre a platform erected. Shortly after 2:30 the specially invited guests arrived and proceeded to the platform where they were welcomed by the Blackfoot Chiefs and Chief Big Plume better known as Indian Agent G. H. Gooderham. Immediately the penguin began. This penguin was well thought out and beautifully timed. Here on really got an insight as to how savage an Indian looked before the white man arrived. Later the effects of the white man's influence right down to the present time.

The penguin was in the following order and partly described:

Indians of the pre-Cambrian period.  
Indians with dog travay. This was their first mode of transportation but for some reason was not shown.  
Indians with horse travay. 30 years ago the Indians got their first horses which helped a lot to the war on the various tribes and caused much trouble.

War party.  
Royal North West Mounted Police. Treaty Indians and the treaty displaying the flag flown on the memorable day sixty years ago.

Indians. Ancient enemies, now in the same band.  
Cowboys and roundup outfit. At this time the government gave the Indians their first rifles.

Farm wagons and outfits. Farming started in earnest and land sold in 1912.  
Advanced farm outfits. Engines and disc plow.

Irrigated warm produce outfit. 15 acres were under irrigation in 1937 and in 1938 300 acres will be irrigated.  
Miners from the Blackfoot mine organized and are doing a big business.

Old Sun residential school. Scout and Guides.  
Crowfoot residential school, flag song and drill.

Chiefs in cars headed by Teddy Yellow Fly. Teddy took the chair and introduced the chiefs and interpreters.

These chiefs represented various bands in Treaty No. 7 and were Duck Chief and all others of the Blackfoot band, Big Horn of the Piigans, Joe Snoon from Hohenau. The Stories of Morley were represented, W. Sander vill of Blackfoot Reservation, Brown, Montana.

The chiefs were met at the platform by Inspector C. P. Schmidt of the Indian Department as the official representative of the Government, and by Harold W. Riley, secretary of the Old Timers organization on behalf of the old timers.

Following this Crowfoot School sang O! Canada in Blackfoot. Archdeacon Times gave a short address, followed by Old Sun in and Action drill. Mr. C. P. Schmidt gave a short address. An old time song by the girls from Crowfoot School. They followed an introduction of the old timers and action drill by Crowfoot School and an address by Mr. Harold Riley.

The guests on the platform included Mrs. David McDougall, the only surviving person who witnessed and signed the Treaty. Mrs. John McDougall wife of the late Rev. John McDougall. Archdeacon Times, Emil Griesbach, N. T. Parcell, mayor of Gleichen, David Brown, C. P. Schmidt O. Moorehouse, Mr. Hinds of Calgary, past president of the Old Timers Association, Geo. Ross, R.C., Dr. Sully of Montana and others.

It was the Indians themselves

who thought of the celebration and with the able assistance of Indian Agent the whole thing was put over in wonderful style.  
Dr. Sully, U. S. naturalist from Glacier Park, Montana, was a distinguished and interested visitor.  
A wire was received from Hon. T. A. Creanar, minister of mines and superintendent of Indian Affairs, stating he regretted he had to be in Winnipeg but asked that his regrets be conveyed to the chiefs and others.

A copy of the R.N.W.M.P. record of the report of the Treaty, which Inspector Scott of the R.C.M.P., Calgary division untruth was displayed, but not read. It may interest n an; people so here it is: "Treaty with the Indian tribes made in 1877. In this year the Government started negotiations for a treaty with the Blackfoot Indians and due to the untruth of the Comm. MacLeod and the respect which was held for him by the tribe, this treaty was finally signed by the Indians on September 22nd, of this year. The tribes gathered at Blackfoot Crossing and were led by powerful chiefs, Crowfoot, Buffalo Chief and Red Crow. The Government was represented by Hon. David Laird, then Governor of the Territories and Commissioner MacLeod and Asst. Commissioner Irvine. Crowfoot was first to sign and said 'I a do first to sign and I will be the last to break.' And throughout all the trying times that followed he kept faith with the Government, this treaty, handed 50,000 square miles of the tribes lands over to the Canadian Government. The reason for Treaty being made was the discovery of coal in the southwest part of the territory, the signing of the right was at the building of the C.P.R. and the failure of the buffalo hunt, which necessitated the Government to find large numbers of the tribes.

Following the ceremonies the white platters placed a wreath on Chief Crowfoot's grave. Mr. Sander vill proceeded to the monument where Jack Chief placed a wreath. The guests then returned to the castrands where tea was served, while the children received fruit and but also meat was served for the evening feast.

Mr. Riley who was the principal speaker stated that in all history there was no greater example of the peaceful winning over of great tribes or failures than manifested in the treaty with the Western Canadian Indians.

"Conciliation, rather than coercion, was employed in our dealing with the tribes, with the Indians results, and today, in every way the Indian is recognized as being on a par with his white brother," Mr. Riley said.

Speaking of the Treaty, he declared, "It was a treaty made by a British government at the behest of its Queen, and the fulfillment of its terms over a period of sixty years is a striking manifestation of British justice."

Painting a word picture of the scene on the occasion of the signing of the treaty, he asked his listeners to visualize a great concourse of 5,000 Indians in tribal dress squatting stolidly before their teepees as they listened to the terms of the agreement. Beside their chiefs sat two white men, Hon. David Laird, lieutenant governor of the N. W. T. and chief treaty commissioner, and Col. James F. Macleod, assistant treaty commissioner. Close by were a mere handful of white men and women, one of whom was Mrs. David McDougall, now the only living signatory to the treaty. A guard of honor of 100 coat-of-arms N.W.M.P. stood by as tribal chiefs made their deliberate and guarded statements. Not until all had spoken did Chief Crowfoot, dominating figure of the occasion, rise to make what has since become a historic speech, a speech which culminated with the words, "I will sign the treaty."

"Thus did the nomadic tribes surrender their rights to a country which has been theirs until the white man came," commented the speaker. "They had been subject to no law or control, they had wandered where they pleased, spending their lives chiefly in hunting and fighting—they had done as they pleased. Now, with the signing of the treaty, they relinquished all that, receiving in re-

## MAJOR R. DODGSON RECEIVES CORONATION MEDAL

Major R. Dodgson has received a Coronation medal from their Majesties in recognition of his war service and long service in the non-penitent militia.

He served overseas with the 50th Battalion and at that time was awarded the Military Medal.

Since the war Major Dodgson has taken an active part in military affairs, having been a member of the 22nd Field Battery here for ten years and officer commanding of the unit for the past five years.

## OBITUARY

DAVID A. P. BROWN

David A. P. Brown who has lived in the district for the past 23 years passed away last week at Eventide Home. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon with Adj. J. Sutherland and Mr. Walker officiating. Mr. Brown was born in Leslie, Scotland and coming to this country spent some years working for David Macleod and W. W. Brown. For the past several years he has not been enjoying the best of health and last May was compelled to cease work and enter Eventide Home. He had no relatives in this country.

## MRS. WALTER GALLETTLEY

Mrs. Walter Galletley died suddenly Sunday evening at her home in Gleichen. She had not been very well or a few days but a sudden heart attack caused her to collapse and died a few hours later. The remains were sent to Calgary Monday evening for burial in the family vault; beside her husband who died in 1918. Mrs. Galletley was born in Leeds, England 4 years ago and for the past 27 years resided in Alberta. Besides her husband she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. C. F. Pictou of Vancouver, Mrs. Tull of Oregon, and one son Myers Watson of Vancouver.

## WILL REDUCE CAR LICENSES OCTOBER 1

First reduction of passenger car licenses under the new license year plan which opened last April 1, will become effective on October 1, according to announcement at Edmonton. Those applying for car licenses in October 1 and thereafter will be given a 40 per cent reduction on the amount of annual license. The new license taken on or after this time will be good until March 31, 1938.

Owners turning in their car license plates at the end of this year (1937) will be given a 20 percent rebate on their annual license fee. The absolute "dead-line" for turning in plates in order to obtain this rebate will be January 10, 1938. January 11 will be too late. Those taking out licenses after January 1, possibly through having bought a new car, will be sold a license good for the three months' period ending March 31. This license may be bought at one-quarter of the annual license fee. As the license year opens on April 1, a new license would have to be secured at that time. Another change this year has been the reduction in motor truck licenses which became effective on September 1, one month earlier than the first reduction for motor car licenses.

No complaint is made of short weight when we have a peck of trouble.

turn certain specific benefits. There is no more striking example of the peaceful winning over of great tribes of aborigines than this." Mr. Riley repeated, adding that it was in sharp contrast to the American attempt in 1870 to control the tribes of that country by force—an attempt that ended in the Custer massacre.

Mr. Riley described Crowfoot as the greatest Indian monarch in Canadian history. "Tall and slender," he said, "he had the profile of a Greek. Dressed in the habiliments of a white man, he would have commanded attention on the streets of any capital in the world. When he died on April 24, 1896, his people lost a great leader, and Canada a great tribal statesman."

## JUNIOR U. F. A. HAVE ANOTHER ENJOYABLE MEETING

The Junior U.F.A. held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Umbrite, seventeen members and one visitor being present. The evening opened with singing My Wild Irish Rose and Swane River. The roll call was answered by My Favorite Book. After routine business games were enjoyed. Leonard Quinell won the raffle while Betty Umbrite and A. Dankwerth won the guessing contests. Another contest was won by Edward Ferguson. The evening closed with vote of thanks to Mrs. Umbrite and singing For She's a Jolly Good Fellow.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Fred Dankwerth on October 1st.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Call:

We notice that Mr. McConnell in his letter of your last week's issue of the Call has some criticism of L. Michael, the Public Works Committee and the Council. We apparently are pretty much all out of step with him.

The Public Works Committee has no regrets and makes no apology regardless of what Mr. McConnell may SAY DO OR THINK.

D. McDONALD.  
P. FRESHAYES.  
L. MICHAEL.

Editor Call:

The present financial system was, and is still founded on a work and wages basis, and is limited to about four times the value of gold in bank and government vaults. It was quite satisfactory up to the time when machinery began to take the place of human labor. Since then it has become more and more inadequate to supply the needs of the people.

At a time, however, it required all the available machinery and human labor combined to supply the demand for goods throughout the world. What could not be sold on the home market could be shipped to other countries and everything went along fairly well for a hundred years or more. That is to say most people got enough to live on and the unemployed were most of the "I went work" variety.

But during the war period and up to 1930 there was an immense increase in the use of machinery in almost every part of the world. Inventors got real busy and now almost anything can be done by machinery driven by power at low cost. Every country of any importance has its own factories and can produce its own requirements in manufactured goods. Export trade has decreased accordingly and millions of men are out of employment.

Technocrats have estimated that it would take 900 million man power units to do the work that is now being done by power driven machinery through out the world and according to the United States department of commerce a much greater volume of business was done in agriculture, manufactures, railways and mines in the year 1925 than in year 1919 yet it took 1,675,000 less men to do it. In other words, by the progressive use of improved power driven machinery in the United States 1,675,000 workmen were thrown out of employment in a period of five years.

It is therefore quite apparent that as long as machinery holds its present place in our industries there must necessarily be a lot of unemployment. It is also apparent that a financial system founded on a work and wage basis is quite out of date and can no longer be upheld by logical argument. The question then arises what should be done about it?

The new economists say that an up to date system of finance should be based on human needs and limited only to what the human race can produce to supply its needs. They claim that this can be done and must be done in order to save those who have to work for a living. They claim that in order to do this it is absolutely necessary for the people to regain from private monopoly the unrestricted right to use our own credit and to issue and control our own money through our government.

(Continued on another page)

MOR OF  
**THE FACTS**  
ABOUT  
**Banking in Canada**  
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**Canada's Chartered Banks**  
In Another 15-Minute Broadcast  
**TUESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 5th**  
8:30 to 8:45  
With a Daytime Broadcast of this Address  
**WEDNESDAY NOON OCTOBER 6th**  
12:00 TO 12:15

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CJJC	690 kilocycles
CFAC	930 kilocycles
CJOC	950 kilocycles
CJCA	730 kilocycles
CFRN	960 kilocycles

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## An Insurance Policy

Writers in some of the Eastern Canadian publications are spilling a lot of ink on the subject of conditions in the prairie provinces and are advocating drastic measures, and the extent of abandonment of the land to its original inhabitants, the gophers and the Indians.

In some articles, quite patently written by authors not fully conversant with the situation, it is suggested that the soil has been robbed of its fertility—played out, in fact, and is no longer capable of producing crops even if an abundance of moisture were available.

The people on the ground, the farmers and businessmen resident in the prairie provinces, are not likely to be stampeded by any such suggestion. They know better. They are fully aware that, given the essential moisture at the right time, the prairies are capable of producing quality grains in great abundance and this is being demonstrated to the world in the Province of Manitoba and in comparatively small areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta this season.

The findings of Captain Palliser in his report on the entire area to the British government, 1856 to 1860, have been confirmed recently in surveys made by the Dominion Forestry Service and the Searle Grain Company, the latter based on observations and records over periods ranging up to 50 years.

These reports demonstrate that what Palliser designated as the "semi arid" belt, taking in roughly the open prairie areas of southern Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and southwestern Manitoba, have yielded 13.25 bushels per acre on a long time average from eleven million acres in wheat on an average precipitation of 10.38 inches per annum, exclusive of snowfall, compared with an average yield of 19 bushels an acre in what Palliser termed the more northerly "fertile" belt on an average rainfall of 12.63 inches over nine million acres seeded to wheat.

These territories and figures do not include what now may be regarded as a definitely arid area in which four million acres have been seeded to wheat.

Excluding the latter the long period records show that in the so-called semi arid belt a crop failure from drought may be expected on an average of one year in four and in the fertile belt an average of one failure in nine years.

As pointed out by Major H. G. L. Strange in an article in "Canadian Business" these crop failure years do not occur with mathematical regularity, but, particularly in this the case in the semi arid belt, sometimes in cycles of two, three or even more years in succession.

While Major Strange is assured that this year marks the culmination of drought severity and crop loss he does not go into the causes of the cumulative drought of the past few years, but there can be little doubt that its severity has been aggravated by cultivation methods over a period of years which have involved the drainage of the multiplicity of sloughs which in former years dotted even the semi arid area.

What has happened is that the earlier settlers found that they could, at least in good years, harvest very large yields in the proximity of the sloughs and came to the conclusion that areas covered by water were so much waste land which, if drained, could be made to yield heavy crops. Accordingly all over the prairies these sloughs were drained off and the land beneath these moisture nurseries was converted into wheat fields.

Fortunately what man has done can be undone, though it may be a long and painful process. The country-to-day faces the problem of restoring these natural basins so that they, in the course of natural processes, may transpire moisture to the atmosphere and aid in the formation of rain clouds. Some attention is being given to this phase of the problem by the P.F.R.A. which, as Major Strange says, is "setting about the problem in a vigorous and effective fashion."

This work, however, does not solve the whole problem for the semi arid area or even the fertile area which, according to statistics, are subject to crop failures in every four and nine years respectively. The problem for the farmers in these recurring dry years can only be successfully solved by making available large quantities of water which can be stored and drawn upon when needed in the form of irrigation projects.

Irrigation projects, large and small, wherever feasible must be resorted to as a supplemental to the restoration of shallow waters in natural basins, as an insurance policy against losses in future drought years whether they come singly or in cycles.

### Old Controversy Revived

#### No One Knows How Pepps Pronounced His Name

The old controversy over the pronunciation of the name of Pepps has been revived once more in the correspondence columns of the London Observer. Ought it to be Pepps, or Peppis, or Peps? One correspondent has even discovered a contemporary verse in which it is made to rhyme with "lips" but this may, of course, have been only poet's license.

No one can answer the question definitely now, at least no one can adduce proof positive. Indeed it must have been a problem to Pepps' contemporaries; for they spell his name in no less than twenty different ways and since the spelling of proper names was apt to be somewhat phonetic in those days, this seems to indicate some difference of opinion as to its pronunciation.

It is odd that he, who told us in such a wealth of detail about himself should have left this point to be disputed.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Requirements Not Known

#### Thatcher Wheat May Be Obtained For Drought Area Farms

Efforts are being made by the Saskatchewan Government to obtain as much Thatcher wheat as possible for distribution next spring to farmers in the drought area. Hon. George Spence, acting minister of agriculture, recently stated that the government hoped to obtain between one-half and one million bushels of this variety of wheat through the Canadian wheat board. Additional supplies of other early maturing and rust resisting varieties of wheat will also be purchased although the total seed requirements for next spring are not yet known.

### Hard On The Ladies

Curly hair has been outlawed in Chengtu, China, officials objecting to permanent waves as ultra-modern and a waste of money. Permanent wave machines were confiscated.

There are 14,534 miles of railways in the Union of South Africa.

### Has Startling Idea

#### Scientist At Jerusalem University Believes Universe Is Shrinking

Dr. S. Sambursky, age 35, of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, gives in the Physical Review, New York, evidence the whole universe is shrinking, with everything in it, including even the measurable units of energy.

His idea is as startling as Einstein's discovery of the curvature of space-time and somewhat analogous in setting. Einstein was also a young man when he offered the world his then unbelievable theory. Sambursky, German born, has been a quiet, unknown scientific worker in Jerusalem since 1924, except for two years of science work in Holland.

The American scientific journal in accepting his article considered both its worthiness and Sambursky's standing among scientists who know him.

His evidence of shrinkage comes from recent discoveries made with the world's largest telescope at Mt. Wilson, California. This telescope shows that apparently the nebulae, which are island universes of stars, way out at the edge of visibility, are all rushing away from the earth.

### Offers Great Market

#### United Kingdom Consumes Enormous Amount Of Food Products

Some idea of the enormous amount of food products consumed in the United Kingdom may be had from the London Times which reports that in 1936 imports of butter amounted to \$200,000,000, which represents more than four-fifths of the butter entering world trade.

This great market absorbs more than one-half of the cheese and eggs entering world trade, and practically all the bacon. In spite of increased prices for food products, consumption remains steady, the purchasing power of the consumer in Great Britain being increased through industrial activity and greater prosperity.

It is only since 1850 that science has realized the human body is composed of individual cells.

### Keep The Best

#### Shopkeepers In Scotland Reluctant To Part With Wares

In replying to the American complaint that London shopkeepers leave customers to sell the goods to themselves, the columnist of the Morning Post declares that Scots shopkeepers are even more reluctant to part with their wares. For example:

"Some months ago a friend of mine was golfing at Carnoustie. He had left his watch at Perth to be mended, and sallied forth to buy a cheap substitute. He found a wretched shop, kept by a quaint little Scot, and the following dialogue ensued:

"I want a cheap watch."

"How cheap?"

"The cheapest you have."

"There's an I can give you for five shillins. My cousin's had the like of it for two years, and it still keeps good time."

"But it's too large for my pocket."

"Weel, there's a smaller one, but it's dear—5s. 6d."

"I don't like the pattern on the back."

"Here's a bonnie wee watch, but it's terribly expensive—8s. 6d."

"I'll take it."

"As the vendor was handing out the change, he said: 'Of course, I've a far better watch than that, but it costs too much—18s., and nobody'll buy it, so I just keep it for swank!'"

—Charlottetown Guardian.

### Curious Race Incident

#### Winner Refused To Appeal Wrong Decision Of Judge

Accidents happen even on the best regulated racetracks, and one of the most curious incidents in the history of the turf occurred at Goodwood.

The judge was so intent upon watching the struggle between two leading horses, running neck and neck, that he failed to notice another slipping ahead of them on the other side of the track.

The third horse had past the winning-post well in front of the other two but the judge sent up the number of the second horse as winner, leaving the Duke of Richmond's Dandizette unplaced in a race it had won by three lengths.

The Duke refused to appeal, telling the repentant judge, "I have always heard that justice is blind: now I know it!" What Dandizette's backers thought is unrecorded.—News of the World.

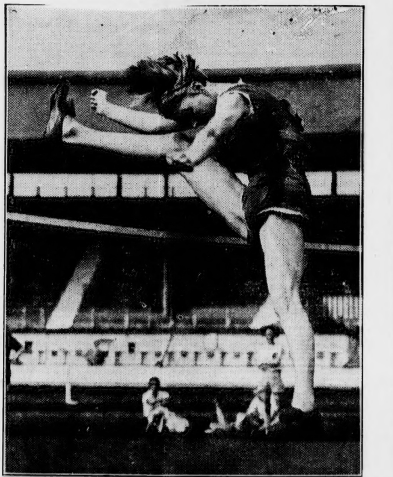
### Promises To Return

"Next year we will come to America every two weeks with new helium-inflated Zeppelins," Captain Max Fross, commander of the airship Hindenburg, said as he planned to leave the New York Medical Centre to return to his home in Germany. It was his first interview since he and his ship went down in flames at Lakehurst, N.J., three months ago.

### Want Shorter Name

Citizens of William Williams Corner, a little community a mile south of Brazil, India, are tired of saying and writing the name of the place where they live. It's too long. It takes too much breath and too much ink, they complain. So they have prepared petitions asking that the community's name be changed to "Billville."

### GIRL SETS NEW RECORD DESPITE INJURY



A seventeen-year-old girl, Miss Dorothy Odan, set a new British high-jump record for women at the A.A.A. championships in London when she cleared 5 feet 4 and 3/4 inches before the event she injured one of her ankles and it was twice its normal size when she broke her own record of 5 feet 4 inches.

### ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

#### FRUITS WITH PECTIN REQUIRED FOR JELLY

Are your jelly glasses all filled yet? If not, this is the time to get out your jars and start making jelly. If you are not at present making jelly, you must be sure to get some jelly for jelly-roll and layer-cakes this winter.

Acid and pectin are the two essentials in making jelly. If a fruit lacks either of these, it is impossible to make jelly. If acid is lacking, an acid fruit should be added. Apples are rich in both acid and pectin and for this reason they form the basis of many of our jellies. Our grandmothers knew this and they often combined apples with other fruits in making jelly.

A cotton bag is used for draining of the juice. An empty 20-pound sugar sack makes a convenient strainer. Do not squeeze the jelly-bag while draining, as this causes cloudy jelly. Allow the bag to drain overnight, and if the fruit is rich in pectin, a second extraction can be made.

Most of the pectin is found in the peelings and cores of the fruit. Do not cut the fruit into pieces so that the cores are exposed and the pectin can be extracted easily. Excellent jelly can be made from the peelings and cores of apples which have been left when a big dish of apples has been prepared for cooking. This is an excellent way of replenishing the jelly supply in the winter.

The length of boiling is very important, but rather hard to determine. If overcooked, the jelly is tough and leathery, but if undercooked the jelly does not set. When the boiling is nearly completed, a little can be tried on a cold saucer. The test that I find most satisfactory is called the "two-drop" test. Lift some of the liquid on a spoon and watch as it runs back into the pan. At first it seems quite watery, but as the boiling is completed, two drops form side by side on the edge of the spoon.

The jars do not need to be sealed airtight for jelly. The large amount of sugar present acts as a preservative. The jars should be covered with paraffin and then a paper fastened over the top, to keep out the dust.

### APPLE JELLY

Wash and cut the apples into small pieces. Cover with cold water and boil until the apples are soft. Put in a jelly-bag and drain overnight. Put the juices on the stove and boil from eight to twelve minutes. Measure the juice and add an equal amount of sugar which has been heated. Boil the jelly until two drops form side by side on the spoon. Strain the jelly into hot sterilized jars.

### APPLE SYRUP FOR HOT CAKES

Wash and stem McIntosh apples. Put on to boil slowly, using as little water as possible. When thoroughly cooked, let drain through jelly bag. Return the juice to the kettle and boil quickly until condensed to a thin syrup consistency or until a light skin of jelly forms on top. Skim this off and add very gradually sugar until sugar is just taste. Do not let the syrup boil after adding this sugar. This prevents the syrup becoming jelly. Dissolve the sugar by stirring. Put in hot sterilized jars as for preserved fruit.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Port Huron, Mich., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper.)

### Sheep And Swine Shows

Sheep and swine shows will be held at Saskatoon on October 27, 28 and 29, and at Regina on November 2, 3 and 4. It has been decided by directors of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. The directors also approved of a Saskatchewan exhibit at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair.

### The Weekly Newspaper

#### One Of The Most Potent And Uplifting Factors In Our Existence

Turning from the city newspapers to the small town press exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the sun, full of life into an old-fashioned garden sweet with lavender and thyme, and the scent of perennial flowers. The pages of the big dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality and selfishness that the better news is obscured by glaring shatterings of the Decalogue. One puts the papers aside with a feeling of depression and headache that the world is full of terrible and unhappy things.

Then picking up the papers that record the happenings of the little towns in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts a community—the activities of the business men, the church items, the happy social gatherings of the people, farmers' items and all the thousand and one daily occurrences that make up the simple annals of the great common people, who are really the foundation of this broad country of ours.

Scandals are rarely published in the country newspapers, but if it so happens that decency demands it, the uglier details of the business men, the kindly touch that is widely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. The offenders may be our neighbors or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings to their own people, while to the great city dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are ground out hourly in their news mills.

Sometimes people speak lightly of the country newspaper, but it is one of the most potent and uplifting factors in our natural existence.—Boston Monitor.

### The Official Title

#### Burma Is Now Overseas Territory Of The Crown

Citizens of Burma have been worrying themselves as to what the exact designation of their country should be since it was separated from India, observes the Indian Press Union.

No one dared to call it a colony because that would save too little of democracy. The word "Kingdom" was rejected because it might be misleading, while the designation "Province" is not now permissible. The problem has been solved by the officials in London, who now designate Burma as "Overseas Territory of the Crown." As this is a long title, it is understood that the letters O.T.C. will be used when alluding to Burma.—Windsor Star.

### Canada's Coal Production

The production of coal in Canada during June amounted to 1,063,865 tons as compared with 1,037,790 tons in the same month of last year. In Saskatchewan, the production amounted to 22,483 tons, a decrease of almost 4,000 tons from the output in June, 1933.

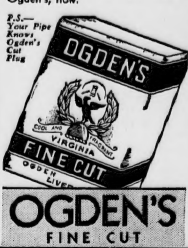
The average man's lungs contain about five quarts of air.

There are approximately six million blind people in the world.

### A HIGH ROLL TIME



Ogden's Fine Cut puts you on the right track to all the high spots of smoking satisfaction. With this friendly, fragrant fine cut you'll hit new peaks of pleasure in rolling your own. Particularly if you're careful to use the best papers—"Chanticle" or "Vogue". There's a bigger 15c package of Ogden's, now.



### British Merchant Marine

#### Fewer British Merchant Vessels Afloat Than In 1914

Establishment of a ministry of marine is advocated by Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Talbot-Both in a foreword to his reference book "Merchant Ships, 1937."

Declining there were 1,600 fewer British merchant vessels afloat today than in 1914 and the average size of ships was greater, he said, "in times of national emergency it is numbers that count, not size, and even with our greater numbers during the war we were brought to within a few weeks of starvation."

He said the empire link across the Pacific was almost broken. Japanese and United States ships were driving British ships from the seas and lifting cargoes under British noses. State assistance and subsidies might be pernicious in principle but when rivals were using them Great Britain must take up similar weapons.

"Under a ministry of marine is instituted without delay, Britain will be in a bad way, he concluded.

"It is very necessary to control British shipping in time of war, it is equally necessary to control it in times of peace or economic war, and there need be no fear of unjust interference with the legitimate trading aspirations of individual companies."

### Iron And Steel Products

During 1933 there were 14 plants engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products in Saskatchewan. These had capital employed to the extent of \$1,493,780 and paid \$257,063 in salaries and wages to 238 employees.

Cold moist air feels colder to a person than cold dry air.

Like human beings, gorillas are normally right-handed.

## And Far Handier Than Older Ways!!!

Here is the most useful waxed tissue package you've ever seen.

This new pack contains 45 sheets of silver white waxed tissue. Through the top of the pack is a metal eyelet for hanging on the wall. Inside, the tissue is held in an ingenious grip so that you can withdraw one sheet at a time by simply reaching out with one hand.

"Fresto-Pack" thus becomes the simplest of all kitchen aids. You will wonder how you ever managed without it.

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED  
HAMILTON - ONT.

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg



## HE WAS AFRAID TO CROSS A STREET

### Lost His Nerve After 12 Months' Agony

Suffering from acute rheumatism in both his knee joints—treated in hospital twice without result—so he was afraid to cross a street—how readily every rheumatic sufferer will sympathize with this man. Read what he says:

"For 12 months I suffered pain and misery with acute rheumatism in both my knees. Twice, I was treated in hospital—but it was no use. I could not walk up or downstairs. I was afraid to cross the street, for I had lost all confidence in myself. Fourteen days ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and already I can walk. I can walk with a smart step, go up and downstairs with ease and cross the street with complete confidence. My rheumatism is getting better every day."

"In a good many cases, rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen Salts, which dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—often the cause of those aches and pains—and assist the kidneys to eliminate this poison through the natural channels."

## THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish in the Canadian Country

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER X.—Continued

The excitement of these goings-on brought a touch of color to Betty's cheeks, and at times, the household again enjoyed the habit of human laughter.

"I may write you, Faddy," she told me as she left, and give you the proper table manners for eating fish."

The mother received bulky letters from her homesick young girl, but their contents were seldom matters for table discussion.

One evening, Mrs. Marshall chuckled as she bespoke our attention.

"Would you listen to this, you gentlemen of Mono?" said the lady, and she read:

"They always said the men in Toronto were good looking and fashionably dressed. Indeed, Ma, I don't think they are as good looking or as well dressed as our own men up in Mono."

William Marshall looked up from his newspaper. "Would you convey to your daughter, mother," said he, "the thanks of Patrick and her father for those kind words."

We had a thronged time that fall and winter drawing the material for our new farm house. The plan was copied, of course, from the one dwelling on the 4th line of Markham, but the location of the house gave Mr. Marshall a good deal of thought. He often spoke to his wife about it, and one morning asked her to step out and look the situation over. Nancy's mind was occupied with the weekly batch of bread. She swung the upper section of the kitchen door open, and glanced out over the rolling farm land.

"Just suit yourself, William," said she, "but it anywhere . . . out there."

"Mr. Marshall asked my opinion."

"Let us build it, Mr. Marshall," said I, "so every room'll get a kiss of the sun; and a kitchen window should give the womenfolk a chance to be observing the road without leaving their dishes."

"So the house faces south by south-west, and my old kitchen fronts the highway."

The new farm house brought a deal of comfort and a dash of pride to the members of the Marshall household. But we kept the family pride locked up behind the heavy, drawn curtains in the chilly parlour; and it stole around stealthily in there, dusting the Jacques and Hayes walnut haircloth sofa and the formal, spring-bottomed chairs—all of which, now grown shabby, are in use to-day as a living memorial of honest workmanship—and being careful, of course, not to shake the spindly-legged little table that holds the casket of waxwork flowers Betty had made for us. The sad truth is that for generations the best room in an Ontario farm house stood closed up as a place of gloom, awaiting a death of a marriage feast.

But out in the great kitchen, the geraniums and fuchsias bloomed like love itself on their deep window sills; and neighbors dropped in aplenty to crack buttered and shorten the long winter evenings with their chat. The religious doctrines of the day got a thorough going over. An itinerant book peddler had been pushing actively in Mono the sale of "The Great Dragon of The Master Key to Popery." I

lasted the book myself, and its author impressed me as an ignorant and stupid person—but I let it go at that. However, when Paddy's feelings were not by to be hurt, Romish ideology got its whorl in that kitchen. There was a fair sprinkling of Scottish Presbyterians in the district, and stout defenders were there to uphold John Calvin's cruel doctrine of the election of the saints—the other four points of difference with the Methodist creed. The Baptists, too, were sticking their heads above water, but their fenced-off communion table retarded for a time the growth of the great street in the pioneer timbered lands of Canada, and on the wide plains beyond the Mississippi. However, the issue joined between "the jacket wetters" and "the baby sprinklers" raised heated arguments in the Marshall kitchen. For some reason, which I could not grasp, Mr. Marshall thought the fact that water descended from the sky on our heads instead of raining down on the heads of the other people was a powerful argument in favor of infant baptism.

Doctrinal differences between the Mono Protestants may have been only skin-deep. Anyway I have always suspected as much since the time Isaac Cornish bolted the Methodist Connexion. An active member of the Quarterly Board, the good man had been a noisy opponent of the Presbyterian Doctrine. At a Sunday morning service in the local Methodist meeting house, Brother Cornish stamped down the aisle leading his stammered household to the family bench. The Cornishes always came last like the cow's tail.

At that moment, Rev. Mr. Berry was shoulder deep in his extensive opening prayer. Despite the squeaking of boots, the minister waded right on through his discourse, only pausing to wipe his eyes. Lord James Isaac Cornish—late as usual!

With an angry snort the brother wheeled right about face, and tramped his family out again—thus giving further news to tell. The late Isaac Cornish attended the Presbyterian church to hear Rev. Mr. Lewis preach the doctrine of the election of the saints.

However that may have been, a while ago in these days were usually all one wool and a yard wide. Nathaniel Carson and William Marshall were both liberal reformers—staunch, clear Grits, they called themselves—and they were faithful followers of George Brown and his Globe newspaper. When Mr. Carson got into the Marshall kitchen, he could cry: "Sanctuary!" Bob O'Neil Fitalgo knew him, and he would, of course, then to attack a visitor right in the bosom of the family. The dog begged to be excused from the smell of that man—and went outside to wait for him.

Those were the days of bitter politics in Canada, and of ugly sectional strife that left scars upon us. At the time the politicians and their quarrels loomed up large in the life of the Ontario countryside. And in judging the strength and temper of Canadian feeling, let us not forget the rock from which we were hewn and the pit from which we were digged. These who are ignorant of the past are always fearful of the future. But you and I, who have fared over the rough roads, would be glad to go cheerily whistling down the smooth pavements of the morrow.

We usually had both sides of the arguments stoutly represented in that kitchen because Nancy Marshall was as hard-boiled and consistent a Conservative as her father before her, and in her amiable way, she scoffed at the Mono reformers and at all the dogmas of their creed.

"Tut! tut! woman," her husband would tell her, "you belong to the Middle Ages!"

He never got in the last word in my hearing. But, like a wise wife, Nancy was content at times to hold a watching brief. She would cast a supercilious glance over The Globe newspaper, now and again, but merely to gather faggots to feed the fire of her contempt for the paper and its editor. For neatly, solid reading, she immersed herself in The Leader, a sophisticated journal that supported the Tory side. It tickled Nancy Truman's pride, to find George Brown, the editor of The Globe, spreading his personal ambitions in large splurges on his front page.

"Ah, ha!" she would tell the enemy, "I see Brown has had another invitation to a free meal up in Zorra . . . the consort of the man!"

And in those days of personal journalism, the editor not only tooted his own horn, but he may have blown it with immodest vigor. Mrs. Marshall did not like George Brown—she did not like The Globe, spreading his personal ambitions in large splurges on his front page.

his eyes in the fall of 1856, and his good wife read him the weekly paper. One evening she was jogging along diligently through the various news items in small type, and finally she read:

"A contract has been let for the construction of a canal over eight hundred yards long between the two bodies of water large enough to permit an eleven foot draft."

"Tut! tut! woman, it can no be!" the sick man exclaimed. "A canal! . . . what length?"

"But it is here printed, Sandy," the wife declared, "I'll read it again."

"Well! well!" declared the astonished man, according to Mrs. Marshall. " . . . if it were no the Globe, I'd not believe it."

At that time George Brown had led the reformers of Upper Canada through abuses that called for remedy, and he had earned their trust and confidence. To make a successful reformer, a man must have an aggressive spirit and a biased turn of mind that lets in light on one side of the subject only. Such qualities usually make him a tiresome travelling companion on a long journey; but they are specially ordained by nature for the purpose at hand. Even the little chick has, for the moment, a hard crust on its tender beak to help it peep the shell.

There was a bitterly contested general election in Canada in the mid-winter of '57—what with snow-blocked roads, open voting, free liquor and heads that needed mending. In those days, elections were rough fights like a lacrosse match with no referee on the field. In the nearby hamlet of Brampton, the supporters of the Tory candidate rushed into the voters on the opening of the poll, taking complete possession of the booth by storm, and thus kept the other side out quite effectively on the opening day. Such a forcible showing of strength was thought to have an effect on the public mind, and many votes, as you know, are like fallen leaves that drift with the prevailing wind. No official list of qualified electors had been prepared beforehand for use in the election. Having for the moment spent their available voting strength, the Conservatives set in, on the second day, to obstruct and retard the poll. Every Liberal who stuck his nose into the booth was subjected to a time-killing catcall as to his qualifications.

(To Be Continued)

### Designs Boot For Cows

Following success attending the rubber sheep boot for curing foot, a similar device has been made for cows. The cow boot, designed for use in such diseases as founder, laminitis, foot, canker, and cleft hilt, enables dressing and polishes to be kept in place, and provides for continuous treatment.

as when Emerson penned it many years ago.

### NEW PICTURES OF WAR IN CHINA



Down town Tientsin bombarded



Japanese battery rakes streets

Here are more new war photos from China, graphically illustrating the horrors of the conflict between Japan and China and around Tientsin and Shanghai. Top, Chinese telephone and communication systems in the vicinity of Tientsin is destroyed by a Japanese shell which demolishes the Chinese communications headquarters. Bottom: A Japanese battery preserving "law and order" after a show of Chinese resistance.

## BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for You and Baby too

### Something Worth Hearing

#### Musie As Played By Gypsies In Hungary Is Music

Ed. Sullivan, in the New York Daily News, says you have never heard the full-throated sob of a violin, until you have heard a gypsy make his violin cry on the banks of the Danube . . . It is most thrilling to sunset, when purple shadows steal down from the hills of Buda and cover the river, and the only lights you see are the lights that etch the bridges that span the water separating Buda from Pest . . . It is at dusk that the Hungarian gypsies, seem to play most appealingly and their hands range from ten to forty pieces . . . None of these gypsy musicians can read a note of music, or at least so the legend goes, but they play any selection you request . . . Certain it is that they have no music in front of them, and play from memory . . . Until you have heard these stringed hands play their haunting Trifles melodies, life has been all of something very beautiful . . . The breezes that have sighed across Danube plains for ever and a day sigh again as these violins and cellos come to life, and their music borrows the color of blue skies and orange sunsets . . . You sit in the huge outdoor gardens, gravely sipping your coffee and as the music throbs, you hear again the clattering hoofs of Attila the Hun stampeding down the wind . . . Or fumes that once again the Turkish armies are storming the hills of Buda, their curved blades flashing in the cold moonlight.

The night life of Budapest is acclaimed all over Europe, yet apart from these magnificent gypsy bands, you find the night life pretty dull . . . Most of the clubs here, with rare exception, forfeit the flavor of their own picturesque country in an attempt to copy Broadway night clubs . . . They feature jazz bands on the United States order, and you marvel at the incongruity of native Hungarian musicians playing American songs in this setting.

#### On The Free List

"You see," said the country editor, "I have printed your poem."

"Thank you," responded the poet. "I suppose I shall receive remuneration according to your poetry tariff?"

"Tariff? My good man, poetry is on the free list."

Inhabitants of Tibet auction off the job of Mayor of the capital city, Lhasa, for the first month of every year.

### Canada Year Book

1937 Issue Deals With All Phases Of The National Life Of Canada

The publication of the 1937 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Esler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc. In brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1937 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,100 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871, sixty-six years ago.

Attention may be called to some of the most important features of the present volume.

Chapter I, treating of the physiography of the Dominion, has been almost entirely re-written and a special section on Economic Geography, prepared by E. J. Atcock, Ph.D., and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, is included. The register section on geology, which will be revised in the near future, has been omitted this year. A special article, "Famous Canadian Rivers," prepared for the year book by R. M. Anderson, Ph.D., Chief of the Division of Biology of the National Museum of Canada, appears at pages 29 to 52. The results of the Quinquennial Census of 1936 are included with the treatment of Population in Chapter V, and a special section on "Occupations of the Canadian People" rounds out the treatment of data from the 1931 census which appeared mainly in the 1935 Year Book but was supplemented by later material in the 1936 Year Book. Agricultural statistics of the Quinquennial Census are given in Chapter VIII—Agriculture—which also includes a short article on "Agricultural Progress in Canada and the Dominion Experiments." A list of special articles appearing in past editions from the year 1918 to 1935 will be found at page VI, immediately preceding the map of Canada.

The accession of King George VI to the Throne and the Coronation of the new King on May 12 are marked by the reproduction as frontispiece of an official photograph of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, by the portrait of King George and Queen Elizabeth, and an excerpt from His Majesty's address to his peoples delivered after the Coronation on May 12, 1937.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50, which covers nearly the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

### The First Rule Of Duty

Courteous Treatment Shown By Officers To Tourists At Border Points

So far this season the tide of incoming tourist travel is in excess of that of last year. That, of course, means more work and responsibility for officers of the department stationed at boundary points. That a high standard of service is being rendered is evident, and the army of visitors is made to feel that Canada is a hospitable country with much to place those seeking recreation. Courteous treatment at border points has become the first rule of duty of customs officers. "Life is not so short but that there is time enough for courtesy." That is true to-day.

If the city's inhabitants had to depend on the eggs raised in New York State, they'd have to get along on rations of only a dozen eggs every six months per person.

**THE FAMOUS LINIMENT**

Rub on—pain gone. Get the new large economy size. Available in smaller, regular size.

**MINARD'S**

**"KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT**

### Little Helps For This Week

Be silent all flesh before the Lord. Eccl. 2:13.

Be earth will all her scenes withdrawn; Let noise and vanity be gone; In secret silence of the mind, My heaven, and there my God, I find.

There is hardly ever a complete silence in our soul. God is talking to us almost incessantly. Whenever the sorrows of the world die out in the soul or sink low then we hear God. We do not always hear because of the noise hurry and distraction which life causes as it rushes on. The soul is quiet loving God and keeping a calm mind in spite of all the imaginations that present themselves.

### The Main Ingredient

Choke Cherries Used By Indians In Making Pemican

The Indian and Metis housewife has been busy picking choke cherries, of which there was a small crop in the Qu'Appelle valley. This berry is the main ingredient for making pemican and was the only food used by the courbeurs de bois and canoe men plying the Red and Churchill rivers, freighting the Hudson's Bay Company goods from York Factory to Fort Garry some 200 years ago. These berries are crushed between two stones and dried in the sun, then made up in small cakes. A real meal is enjoyed by putting half a dozen of these cakes in a frying pan for 20 minutes on the stove, adding some water, and then melted fat with sugar and flour.

If one's diet has anything to do with his general health, the Indians must have the secret as there is very little cancer among the plains Cree Indians. However, they have not as yet found a diet to prevent tuberculosis, although this disease was unknown to them before the advent of civilization.

### Civic Government

Can Be Administered In Two Ways States Dr. Butler

Discussing the New York mayoral situation, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler makes this observation: "There is no Republican way of governing a city and no Democratic way. There is just a good and a bad way, an honest and dishonest way." That just about comprehends it all. Political parties may play a useful part in presenting candidates for the choice of the electorate, but once the choice has been made the question of whether or not the city is well governed depends almost wholly on the personal equation. It is the character, integrity, ability and capacity to render disinterested services to those who choose that determines whether or not the taxpayers receive full value for the assessments levied against them.—Hartford Courant.

A fly was walking with her daughter on the head of a man who was very bald. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."

England has been experimenting and working on the farm tenancy problem for 150 years.

A secret—something you tell one person at a time. 2218

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**IN SMART NEW MOISTURE PROOF POUCH**

**Wm. S. Bingham**

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Phone 20 Gleichen, Alta. Phone 20  
WATCH FOR OUR AD EVERY WEEK. IT WILL PAY YOU

## 25c Grocery Specials 25c

- 2lbs Black Cooking Figs for ..... 25c
- 1 package Rinso and 1 cake Lifebouy soap for ..... 25c
- 2 Tins Tomatoes (large 2 1/2 size) ..... 25c
- 2 tins Pink Salmon (talls) ..... 25c
- 3 Tins Alymer Tomatoe or Vegetable soup for ..... 25c
- 1 roll of wax paper, 100 foot rolls for ..... 25c
- 2 Tins Tomatoe Catsup, No. 2 tins, 2 for ..... 25c
- 2 Tins Royal Crown Lye ..... 25c
- 1 Package Rinso and 4 cakes Sunlight laundry soap ..... 25c
- 1 Jar Sweet Mixed Pickles, 25 oz. size for ..... 25c
- Large Writing Pad and 1 pkg. envelopes all for ..... 25c
- 3 Tins Alymer Tomatoe Juice, med size for ..... 25c

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WEEK-END  
Between all stations in Canada  
Good Going from  
12 Nn. OCT. 8 UNTIL  
2 P.M. OCT 11  
Except - Good A.M. Trains  
Oct. 8 where no P.M. Train  
GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL  
OCT. 12, 1937  
FARE AND ONE  
QUARTER  
for the ROUND TRIP  
Ask the

Canadian Pacific

A story is told of Canadian Boy Scouts in England helping a man who had fallen in the mud, instead of laughing at him, and the coming of the man to Canada as a result, was told in the "Boys and Girls' Daily Mail" by Lord Baden-Powell. The incident occurred at the World Scout Jamboree in England in 1929, when the camp grounds were almost a sea

of mud, in consequence of constant rain. As told by the Chief Scout, when the man fell, the Canadian lads instead of laughing, as 99 out of 100 boys would have done, ran out, helped the man up, and had him in to tea, while they cleaned and dried his clothes. The victim of the accident was so impressed by the kindness of the young Canadians, that he later went

to Canada, "to see what kind of a country produced such good fellows." In the end, continues the Chief Scout's story, "but found he liked it so well that he settled there. He started in business, and made success of it. But, best of all, he joined up with the Scout movement, and is now a keen and successful Scout leader."

## Town & District

Max Yates has left for Edmonton tomorrow where he will resume his studies at the university.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm McKeever announce the birth of an 8 pound girl on September 28th.

The first heavy frost this fall occurred last Thursday night and finished most of the garden stuff.

Gleichen soft ball girls defeated the Bassano girls on the local diamond Sunday with a top sided score.

Mrs. W. F. Ferguson and Gladys returned home last week after spending an enjoyable vacation at the Pacific coast.

Miss Verona Hayes leaves Thursday for Calgary where she will join the staff of the general hospital and train for a nurse

Mr. E. H. Brown and family have arrived in town and Mr. Brown has commenced his duties as operator at the C.C.P.R. station here.

Arthur Daw who moved away from here some 23 years ago to Innisfail, spent several days in the district visiting his brothers Frank and Alfed Daw.

Stanley Hall who has for the past three years resided at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hayes, has left for Salt Lake City where he will enter a business college.

"Percy" Phillips returned to Winnipeg last week after spending about ten days at his home and a week at Vancouver and Victoria. He is a member of the Winnipeg Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McQueen accompanied by Elmer Bolinger and Mrs. McQueen's sister left by car Saturday morning for Ontario. They will be away several weeks during which time Mr. McQueen will purchase a large truck.

It is reported that there is a two-year-old boy not far from town who owns every bit of blotting-paper he can find. We are not aware if it is also true that when he feels thirsty he makes straight for daddy's fountain pen.

Boy Scout world census figures for 1937, just compiled by the International bureau, reveal a new record in crease of 340,000. The figures bring the world total membership to 2,812,074. The last world census, taken in 1929, gave a total of 2,472,014. Scout ing is active today in 40 countries counting the British Empire as one.

Honoring Miss Peggy Yates who left recently for Mount Royal College the Misses Taylor and Miss M. Stubbs entertained one evening last week. The evening was spent in a "scavenger hunt" and bridge. The prizes were won by Miss Wilma Leggat and Miss Marie Michael. Honors in bridge were won by Miss Irene Phillips and Miss Wilma Leggat. During the evening the guest of honor was presented with a lovely bed throw.

Pine motto: Don't look for wider lands until you cultivate those you ave.

### COMING EVENTS

Oct. 9 - First Gleichen Brown-Pack tea in the Legion Hall.

### BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE SHOTS

- When the little shots are no satisfied to remain little shots and try to become big shots, then the big shots are not satisfied to remain big shots and try to become bigger shots
- And when the big shots become bigger shots then the little shots become littler shots.
- And when the little shots become littler shots because the big shots become bigger shots then the little shots get mad at the big shots.
- And when the little shots get mad at the big shots because the big shots become bigger shots make the little shots littler shots, they shoot the big shots full of little shots.
- But by shooting the big shots full of little shots the little shots do not become big shots; they make everything all shot.

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You Get More Light From The Power You Buy When You Use Westinghouse Mazda Lamps. For Every Home Electrical ... Lamps, Radio Tubes, Refrigerators, Ranges, Radios, Heating Appliances, Washers ... Westinghouse Helps You Economize.

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Men over 21, to take over and build up routes, to service, take orders, and collect. Must be satisfied with \$20 per week average earnings to start. Only men with good appearance and personality need apply. Men with cars preferred. Write:

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Calgary, - Alberta

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FOR RENT—7-roomed house and property known as the W. H. James residence, half mile east of Gleichen post office, on gravel highway. Has full basement, electric lights, hot and cold water, bath room nicely fixed up, sewage system, five nice clothes closets, in fact fully modern. Barn, hen house, well, garage, beautiful lawn, many large trees, irrigated from C. P. R. ditch. Anyone interested see M. Bolinger.

### (Continued from page 1) CORRESPONDENCE

That briefly is what is being attempted by our Alberta government and should be supported by every one who is interested in human welfare. In this case it is not a choice of men or between parties; it is a choice of what men and parties stand for. A choice between stagnation and progress.

A. C. ROBERTSON.

## BARGAIN



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Correspondingly Low Fares from Intermediate Stations

GOOD GOING  
OCTOBER 1-2-3  
RETURN UNTIL  
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